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ing the interests, and conciliating the affections of the nation.

The more we contemplate the progress of the war, and the means by which its termination has been effected, the greater cause do we derive for satisfaction in the reflection, that aided by the heroic achievements of our brave countrymen under the able direction of Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, and the admirable skill and intrepidity of the commanders and armies of the allied powers; it is to the just and noble pledge given by the allies to the people of France, we are, under the blessings of divine Providence, principally indebted for those glorious results which armed legions, when unaccompanied by such a pledge, and unsupported by such principles, in vain attempted to accomplish.

In thus recording our approbation of the motives and principles which have guided the Allied Powers, and in congratulating your Royal Highness on the glorious effects produced by the downfall of an individual who had concentrated in his own person power hitherto unparalleled in the annals of history, we are most forcibly impressed with this additional proof of the instability of power, however great and extended, when the monarch ceases to regard that immutable truth, that the happiness and security of the Crown depends upon the preservation of the rights and liberties of the subject; and we cannot but again-recur, with increased veneration, to the dignified and constitutional declaration of your Royal Highness, that "the crown is held in trust for the benefit of the people."

The general prospects which these happy events have afforded us, are no less a subject for congratulation, and we sincerely trust, a period having now been put to all that odious and revolting system of military despotism, and attempt at universal sway, so incompatible with the rights and interests of nations, and destructive of the happiness of mankind, that with it a period is also put to the ravages of war, and that we may henceforth participate in the advantages of a general friendly and uninterrupted intercourse with the nations of the world; and that, no longer distracted by external danger, the national energies may be directed to the improvement of our internal resources, the cultivation of the arts, the extension of commerce, the diminution of our

burthens, and the correction and prevention of any inroads or abuses which may impair our excellent Constitution, whereby we may transmit the inestimable blessing pure and unsullied to posterity; and may your Royal Highness long live in the hearts and affections of a free and grateful people.

Signed, by order of Court,
HENRY WOODTHORPE,

THE PRINCE REGENT'S ANSWER.

I thank you for your congratulations on the splendid and signal victories which have so eminently distinguished the arms of his Majesty, and those of his magnanimous allies.

I acknowledge, with devout gratitude, the hand of a gracious Providence, not only in these unexampled events, but in the important consequences to which they have led; and under these impressions it is an inexpressible gratification to me to reflect that after having suffered in succession all the calamities of anarchy and of military despotism, the people of France are at length restored to the paternal authority of their hereditary sovereign, in the person of his Majesty Louis the 18th, and that the fairest prospect is thus afforded of happiness and prosperity to themselves, and of security and repose to the other nations of Europe.

BRITISH SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the Institution for Promoting the British System for the Education of the Labouring and Manufacturing Classes of Society of every Religious Persuasion, held at Kensington Palace, on Saturday the 30th of April.

His Royal Highness the Duke of KENT
in the Chair,

It was Resolved, that the following notice be inserted in the public papers, and a copy transmitted to every Subscriber.

That Joseph Lancaster, who, at the General Meeting held on the 10th of November, 1813, accepted the office of Superintendent, at a salary of £1 per diem, has now resigned that office, expressing great dissatisfaction with the Committee and Trustees, by which mea-

sure all connexion between himself and the Institution for promoting the British System is dissolved.

That the Committee having for some time past derived little assistance from the personal services of Joseph Lancaster, the public may rest assured that the Institution still remains upon precisely the same foundation as before, and that all arrangements, whereby the great work of public education has been hitherto facilitated, subsist in their full vigour, and that this great national object will be prosecuted with undiminished activity by the same Patrons, Trustees, and Committee in whom the friends of education have been accustomed to confide.

That to prevent any mistake with regard to the appropriation of Subscriptions intended for the support of the British System, the Public are earnestly solicited to ascertain, that the persons applying for such subscriptions are authorised by the Committee, or if the said subscriptions be paid into the hands of a Banker, that they be placed to the account of Mr. William Allen, the Treasurer of the Institution, Joseph Lancaster having no longer any authority to receive subscriptions for this purpose.

The General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Institution will be held at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen street, on Saturday the 21st instant, at one o'clock precisely, his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent in the Chair; and the Anniversary Dinner on Tuesday the 24th instant, the Marquis of Lansdowne in the Chair, supported by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Sussex.

Subscriptions in aid of the Institution are received by the Treasurer, William Allen, Plough court, Lombard-street; at the house of the Institution, Royal Free School, Borough-road; and by Messrs. Ransom, Morland and Co. Pall-mall; Messrs. Coutts and Co Strand; and Messrs Hoares, Fleet-street.

N.B. It is requested that all communications for information concerning qualified teachers, &c. be addressed, post paid, to the Secretary, at the Royal Free School, Borough-road, Southwark, where every article requisite for the supply of Country Schools may be procured as usual.

JOSEPH FOX, Sec.

PROTEST AGAINST THE REJECTION OF
EARL GREY'S MOTION, ON TUESDAY,
IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, RELATIVE
TO NORWAY.

The Order of the Day being read for the Lords to be summoned,

It was moved, That an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, humbly to request that his Royal Highness would be graciously pleased to interpose his mediation, to rescue the unoffending people of Norway from the dreadful alternative of famine, or of subjugation to the yoke of a foreign and hostile Power.

And that, during the discussion of such proposals as his Royal Highness may be advised to make for this most desirable object, all hostile operations on the part of this country, against a people struggling for the sacred right of national independence, may be discontinued;

Which being objected to, after long debate, the question was put thereupon: it was resolved in the negative.

DISSENTIENT,

Because we consider the attempt to subjugate Norway to the Crown of Sweden as a manifest violation of the sacred rights of national independence; and we cannot reconcile ourselves to combat in this case the same principles, in defence of which his Majesty and his Allies have in the case of the other nations of Europe so gloriously and successfully contended.

Because it was contended in debate, and to our apprehension not sufficiently answered, that, even if such an engagement could be considered as lawful, the conditions of our Treaty with Sweden, had no view to the resistance of the people of Norway to the proposed cession of their country by Denmark, and did not bind us by any obligation of good faith to assist in reducing by force that unoffending and independent people.

Because we cannot see, without the deepest regret, the employment of the British Flag to inflict upon a people, whose friendship it is the natural policy of this country to cherish and cultivate, the dreadful calamities of famine, for the